THE SUNDAY JOURNAL. SUNDAY, AUGUST 11, 1889. WASHINGTON OFFICE-513 Fourteenth St. P. S. HEATH, Correspondent. NEW YORK OFFICE-204 Temple Court. Corner Beekman and Nassan streets. Telephone Calls. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Can be found at the following places: LONDON - American Exchange in Europe, PARIS-American Exchange in Paris, 35 Boulevard

NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel. PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster

CHICAGO-Palmer House, CINCINNATI-J. P. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street. LOUISVILLE_C. T. Deering, northwest corner Third and Jefferson streets,

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt

The Sunday Journal has double the circulation of any Sunday paper in Indiana.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Faith-cure and Christian science notions have made headway but slowly in Indianapolis. The new system of healing originated in Boston and immediately found innumerable advocates and followers in and about that region. The fame of the "science" spread rapidly beyoud those narrow bounds, and was long since received with approval in towns far west of this. It is charged by some enthusiastic supporters of the doctrine as a reason for this tardiness of appreciation, that the Indianapolis mind is dull and not quickly receptive of new ideas; but the fact that it early became a popular fad in St. Louis proves that mental brilliancy is not essential to the votaries of the theory. The existence of a "metaphysician's" or "healer's" office on every other corner in Chicago does not bear out the other assertion that great spirituality is a requsite in those who accept the philoso-

Opponents of the science have endeavored to maintain that the superior good sense and level-headedness of the Indianapolis native prevented, and would continue to prevent, the spread of false and foolish doctrine. Until recently these persons have had rather the advantage in argument, but it must be confessed that late appearances are somewhat against them. The adoption of the faith-cure theories has been slow, but there is no denying that they have worked their insidious way into "our midst" and are regarded with more or less favor by many individuals among what the Atlanta Constitution would best families. Most these believers are rather shame-faced and show a disinclination to talk about the matter, but others have the courage of their convictions and boldly proclaim their faith, and expatiate on the wonderful cures that have been effected by the system in distant places. No marvelous cures have been heard of here, and a number on whom the science has been practiced have died, but possibly the conditions have been unfavorable. Perhaps the healers, like spiritual mediums, are affected by the prevailing skepticism. However that may be, "metaphysicians" are with us and have opened "studios," where, as announced on neatly printed cards, "Christian metaphysics is practiced and taught to all moral people who desire an increase of usefulness, happiness and health." "Absent treatment," whatever that mean, is also promised. because all we enticing, people want an increase of possessions. No attractive invitations to the studios a good many people from that considerable class which has more faith in the mysterious than in the matter-of-fact, in pow-wowing than in pills, and, on the whole, they will probably suffer no great harm, and much good will certainly result to the pockets of the healers. A certain amount of "crankiness" in every community must be worked off somehow, and the faith-cure is perhaps as innocuous an outlet as another. Certainly no harm will result if patrons will resolve to call in a doctor who has an office and not a studio, when serious illness sets in.

THE PENALTIES OF FREEDOM.

One of the most serious drawbacks connected with American eminence is the fact that the noted being bent on foreign travel, however much he may crave and relish obscurity and its attendant seclusion, can never, from the time the intention is conceived in his own breast, in the dead of night, enjoy one moment of these incomparable luxuries. Steps he never so softly, the alert ear of a reporter catches the footfall and minutely describes its size, weight, direction and destination for his enterprising journal. Sighs he never so lightly, even in mid-ocean, to the apparently unreceptive and uncommunicative moon, and telegraphic-phonographic winds catch the murmur and transmit its significance swiftly backward across the very waves that are bearing him over. Time has gone by | that the differences, in short, are those when, as per poet's suggestion, of degree and not of kind-is still hotly can "take the winds of the contested in spite of its progress from Barcan desert | Leibnitz and Gothe to Wallace, Darwin pierce, or lose himself where rolls and Spencer. The most recent outcome the Oregon, and hears no sound, save of biology applied to medicine is the its own dashing," The winds of the germ theory of disease, but its most sanhe nimble newspaper | guine and enthusiastic teachers have

desert his chosen beat, and the dashings of the Oregon have been drowned out | primordial germs of animal vitality, inby the rumble of the very printingpress its waters have been utilized to

Ghooly Khan, of Persia, abode with

the Nation for a brief season of delight,

princes candy, to request the Queen to

return the visit, or to call her "colonel."

Hardly less amusing than these innocu-

ous diversions of pork-packing journal-

ism are the well-meant defensive state-

ments from another quarter, assuring a

America's representatives suffered no

preliminary solicitude as to garb or con-

duct before her Majesty, but acted with

care and intelligence in preserving

the proprieties, and should there-

tions that have pursued them. The

glaring superfluousness of such pro-

tective remarks must be patent to all.

A good wine needs no bush, and a confi-

dent country has no fears that its chosen

sons could do it discredit anywhere.

Even should one of them so far forget

himself as to shake hands with a queen,

she would doubtless survive and the

government at Washington still live.

Nice customs have been said to courtesy

to great kings, and great kings could be

benefited and improved by occasionally

courtesying to nice customs. Neverthe-

less, as has been before said in these col-

umns, the American smile must have its

prey. Like love and death, it is no re-

specter of persons, and, like them again,

must be accepted with the solace of

philosophy. As the American eagle,

the national sense of humor is free; it

soars impatient of restraint, and swoops

at its own sweet will. When it clutches

at an uncovered head and wings aloft

with a tuft of treasured locks in its

talons, the victim is wise who joins he-

roically in the general merriment and

awaits his recompense in its next raid

upon the unsuspecting poll of his

MEDICAL AND BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE

In Monday's issue the Journal stated

that the pretended discovery of a new

elixir of life and rejuvenation of old age,

to which Drs. Brown-Sequard and Ham-

mond have given the sanction of their

names, is the most pretentious piece of

quackery ever promulgated, allied to

voodooism, an insult to the intelligence

of the age, and calculated to bring med-

ical science into contempt. The Journal

is not at all surprised to find its senti-

ments indorsed by scientific medical

men throughout the world. That Drs.

Parvin and Mears, formerly of this city,

should be among the first to denounce

it is only what would be expected of

Indianapolis physicians of such eminence

as to be elected professors in the oldest

and most influential medical school in

Modern medicine claims to be a science,

and as such depends upon the experi-

mental method for its advancement.

The experimental method is the expres-

sion of the natural march of the mind in

the investigation of nature, and as such

proceeds by observation, hypothesis and

verification. The methods of research do

not differ whether the subject is biology

or physics. Medicine is but the practical

application of the principles of biology

to the prevention of disease and the

But while medicine is a biological sci-

ence, it is difficult to apply the methods

of biological research in practice, be

cause of the direct personality of the

subject. The physician cannot look

upon his patrons and patients as a farm-

er regards his stock, or as Muldoon re-

garded Sullivan. Only recently-within

a half century-has medicine released

itself in any degree from dogmatic per-

sonal authority and thrust away hypo-

thetical systems and doctrines. The re-

cent claims of Brown-Sequard and his

elderly adherents show how easy it is to

rest satisfied with desire and intuition,

rather than to verify hypothesis by a

wide experience before proclaiming it as

a truth. There was no harm in the

ment; it was the claim of an established

principle from a single experiment that

is sientifically at fault. It was never

considered, for example, that savages

eat the entire animal, and make their

blood from it, nor that transfusion of

blood is a common procedure in practice,

though no claims of rejuvenation are

Of all deductions, those of biology

should be made with greatest care. Th

man does not hold an isolated place in

primal doctrine of modern biology-that

nature; that his origin is not recent nor

he the central figure in the universe

that he is not separated from his brute

allies in structure, function or intellect;

based on these processes.

therapeutical suggestion and experi-

restoration to health

fanciful and absurd fabrica-

be spared the silly

until the observing newspaper eye re-The only parallel in biology to vealed that the Shah ate peaches with this latest fad in medicine is a century vinegar, plucked with his own fingers old, and is known as Buffon's theory of from the dish, and dropped to slumber organic molecules, of which Hume said after the repast without explanation or its author "gave to things no human eye apology. Numerous comments upon had seen a probability almost equivthese weird, royal, Persian idiosyncraalent to proof." Buffon's theory of orsies annoyed the Persian minister, and ganic molecules and Bonnet's theory of he said mean things about American the "inclusion of germs" dominated breeding, and withdrew. All things biological discussion for a quarter of a being equal, the whirligig of time brings century. These were great authors and in revenge, and if the ex-minister is a great naturalists, far ahead of their gentleman of sufficient literary discrimitime, but as liable to error as the great nation to take the American newspapers, jurist, Matthew Hale, who believed in he may now chuckle with traditional witches. The great physiologist, Dalglee at the high-handed lawlessness with ton, gave an exposition of both of these which certain American citizens, now theories in the Cartwright lectures for abroad, and who have recently visited 1882, before the College of Physicians England's Queen, are being handed round and Surgeons of New York. There is the smiling circle of their observant counmuch in common between the senile trymen. The Chicago sense of humor vagaries of Sequard and the notions of seems to have been inordinately aroused Buffon. Allowance, however, should be by the event, and to have issued solicmade in judgment for a century of progitous and explicit rules of conduct-after ress in biology that lies between Buffon the fashion of the late A. Ward-for the proper guidance of its native contemporaries about to take tea with royalty. They were advised not to mention baseball to the Queen-strange the Chicago mind should have overlooked the Battenbergs in the family; not to ask her

and Brown-Sequard. THE AMERICAN PHILISTINE ON PAPER The quality of Philistinism doubtless existed long before Mr. Matthew Arnold seemingly discovered and began preaching against it, but we have had in Amer-Majesty questions, to feed the little ica no great anti-Philistine to take up the cudgels against culture's anarchists, and have, therefore, depended largely upon echoes of Mr. Arnold's work to hit off the home product. Indeed, Philistinism is a thing not limited to any locality, but is sufficiently wide-sweeping supposedly apprehensive public that to reach from Boston Back Bay to the limits of the arid plains, so sermons against its insidious workings are not weakened by importations. The sharp paragrapher and the comic-paper funny man do not take seriously to efforts of any kind for the eradication of Philistinism, culture being regarded as something of a joke at best.

as to teach that a fluid teeming with the

troduced into the system, will restore

youth and defeat the aims of nature, in

whose far-reaching scheme decay and

death are as essential parts as growth

and birth themselves.

Now. American fiction has lately taken a turn in the direction of a rebuke of Philistinism, which may be defined for America as a disregard of worthy things of life, such as the fine arts in the various forms of their expression. We may take Mr. Howells as an instance. While he may be, and is, much of a Philistine himself, he understands and fully appreciates the traits of his kind, and, better than anybody since the author of "Vanity Fair," can put the Philistine peculiarities on "Silas Lapham" he drew picture of that thrifty dealer in mineral paint which must carry a lesson not to be mistaken. Colonel Lapham was clearly a type of the progressive American, with his rapid flight from the bottom to the top of the ladder, his pitiable educational failings and social boorishness. This type has its duplicates in every city of the country; in the porkpackers of Chicago and the gold goblins of California. In Indiana he would be a manufacturer of hand-made schoolbooks for the promotion of ignorance in

our Commonwealth. Being himself a Philistine, Mr. Howells is able to produce, better than any of his contemporaries in fiction-making, the bull in the china shop of culture. Yet he is ably backed in his labors by Messrs. Henry James, Edgar Fawcett, Robert Grant and S. J. Stimson. Mr. Stimson does very fine Philstines, and after putting them on paper takes them cross country on coaching journeys and makes them enjoy life after a fashion. Like "Peter Bell," of Wordsworth's creation, they trample under foot the primrose and never know that they have

stepped on it. But there could be no better method of getting rid of the Philistine than by this plan of making him up into stories. When he sees himself caricatured he will likely turn aside from the stock "ticker" to see that his children are going to school, and even though he profit himself not at all, the elements of "sweetness and light" may find way into his descendants. One thing that is strong in the American is pride, and pride of any altitude cannot withstand caricature. Mr. Eugene Field, who has satirized Chicagoans to the limit, once said, when asked if he was not afraid of hurting the feelings of his readers, that "they all thought it was the other fellow. This is doubtful. The "Sılas Laphams" and "Bartley Hubbards" of American literature are in themselves remonstrances against their own narrowness. and would like to have better personal reflections mirrored. When American business and professional men get a chance to breathe amid all the hurlyburly of the period, they will get as far as possible from the golden shrine at which they are worshiping, and will wonder how they ever overlooked the really worthy things of life which sud-

denly dawn upon them. THE Philadelphia Ledger prints some figures relative to the cost of the Centennial Exhibition in that city, which are of interest to towns which think of bidding for the world's fair in 1892. First of all, it says, the individual people of Philadelphia, with aid from individuals throughout Pennsylvania, subscribed \$1,749.468. That inspired subscriptions from other States. which carried the aggregate of such subscriptions up to \$2,277,940-of which \$266,922, came from New York State, \$106,574 from New Jersey, \$89,274 from the six New England States, \$14,244 from the Pacific slope. and \$52,468 from all the rest of the country. In addition to this the city of Philadelphia as a corporation appropriated \$1,000,000 and the Legislature of Pennsylvania \$1,500. 000, the general government \$500,000 for its own buildings and exhibits, and several States about \$400,000 in all for the same purpose. The subscriptions and appropriations foot up over \$6,000,000, and the actual cost of the exhibition exceeded that sum They come high but we must have them.

SENATOR PLATT, of Connecticut, is said to be very much interested in his scheme of promoting a colonization movement from Iceland to Alaska. One would think Iceland must be a very fine country to emigrate from if Alaska offers superior attractions, but probably it does. The idea is said to be ultimately to take over to Alaska the entire population of Iceland, which is really very thrifty, sturdy and intelligent. There

souls. The area of cultivable land is yearly growing less, owing to the increase of volcanic matter scattered over the plains and valleys. The people are said to be anxious to remove to some cold country where the soil and other advantages are superior to those to be found in their present possession. On the Yukon river they will find these. Wood is abundant and cereals can be raised, as the summers are longer than those in Iceland. An Icelandic minister is operating with Senator Platt in the under-

Discussing the trial and verdict in the Maybrick case the London Chemist and Druggist has this to say about the deceased

From the beginning of his illness the medical attendants have been hitting at symptoms, changing medicants almost daily, so that in the course of his thirteen days' illness the poor man had gone through the following appaling list of remedies: Morphia, suppositories, ipecacuanha, wine of pepsin and iridin solution, cascara, sagrada, nitro-hydrochloric acid, tincture of nux vomica, Fowler's solution, Plummer's pill, dilute hydrocyanic acid, tincture of henbane, bromide of potassium, antiphrin, tincture of jaborandi, bismuth, sulphonal, cocaine, nitro-glycerine, dilute phosphoric acid, solution of chlorine, sanitas, glycerine and Condy's fluid as mouth

In view of that list of "remedies." what was the use of an added poison? And what was a chemical analysis worth of a stomach which had been turned into a chemical

UNCLE BILL WEBSTER, who was Daniel Webster's favorite coachman, died recently in the Soldiers' Home in Maine. He was quite a character, and told some interesting stories of his life with the great statesman in 1844 and 1846. He used to take care of Webster's horses and go gunning and fishing with him. He said Webster was a thorough fisherman, and would tramp all day whipping the streams about his home Uncle Bill told with pride of having a drink with Webster, standing with him at the bar. He said Webster never knew the value of money, and was just as likely to start for Washington without a cent in his pocket as not. Perhaps that was after the great statesman had taken one too many

THERE is such a thing as being too law abiding. Near Rondout, N. Y., a few days ago, a woman discovered a man hanging by a rope from the limb of a tree near the roadside. She saw his fingers and legs twitching, and, frightened at the sight, ran and called some men employed near by On their arrival life was not extinct, but they refused to cut the rope under the supposition that they had no right to, and that the coroner should be summoned. As consequence, the suicide accomplished his purpose. If they had cut the man down the coroner might have lost his fees, but would hardly have prosecuted them.

MRS. IDA A. HARPER has been made associate editor of the Terre Haute News, the independent daily recently started in that city, and Mrs. Emma Carleton, formerly of this city, has taken a similar position on the new daily, Truth Teller, of New Albany. Both these ladies are known through their contributions to the Journal as versatile and accomplished writers, and each is admirably fitted by practical experience and by special qualifications for the exacting duties of daily newspaper life. The News and the Truth Teller are to be congratulated on having secured the services of such competent workers.

MARK TWAIN'S description of his courtship is funny, but one cannot resist a suspicion that it is not true. He says he was taking an early breakfast in a small Western hotel, and being waited on by a tall, raw-boned, freekled-faced and red-headed woman, when it somehow occurred to him to ask her if she had a husband. She answered, "No.

"Why not?" said Mark.

"Because no man ever asked me." Then came Mark's characteristic proposal: "Say! Don't shoot! How would I do?"

A RECENT report of Lincoln Park, Chi cago, shows that it contains about 386 acres. This includes thirty-one acres of boulevards and also the area now under process of reclamation from the lake. Up to April, 1889, the park had cost \$4,441,100, including cost of land, improvements, policing, salaries, etc. With its numerous attractions of nature and art, its fifteen miles of drives and walks, its statuary, zoological garden, lakes and green-houses, Lincoln Park is already rich in attractions, and will become more so every year.

So far as books and papers are concerned it matters little what is put in the cornerstone of the soldiers' monument. In fifty years they will all be illegible, if not entirely decayed. Besides, how is posterity to know, or why should it care, what is placed, there? The stone itself may not be moved for centuries, and long before its contents are revealed all papers, books and documents will have crumbled into dust. This is the prosaic view of the case, but, of course, there is a sentiment which should be regarded

An American gentleman temporarily

abroad, writes: The railways between Liverpool and London are making special efforts to secure American raffic, and they run vestibule trains of Pullman cars upon the arrival of the large Atlantic The highest rate is charged, and it is noticed that the newly arrived American insists apon traveling first-class, though he often thinks when going home. The Liverpool railways make great boast of their baggage-checking system, which they advertise as "the American plan." but it is nothing more than expressage from the dock to the London destination, for which 50 cents per package is charged. The real American checking system is still unknown in England.

Howells, the author, says he made more noney out of his patented scrap-book which had nothing at all in it, than he has out of all his alleged literary works. That, however, should not encourage authors to publish books with nothing in them.

WITH favorable weather there will be a great crowd here on the 22d, and citizens should unite in giving the visitors a rousing welcome. We are too much in the habit of inviting crowds here and doing nothing to make them feel they are welcome.

Louis will not get the world's fair. That eminent evangelist doesn't like the place and is quoted as saying that the difference between St. Louis and hell is that St. Louis has a river alongside of it. THE Associated Press dispatch mentions

If the matter is left to Sam Jones.

ten persons who rode in the buckboard with the President from Bar Harbor to Otter's Nest. What kind of buckboards do they have up in that country, anyhow? OWING to the failure of the natural-gas

companies to comply with the ordinance

the entire length of Illinois street has to be

repaired, and next winter it will be almost THERE is no reason why any lone, lorn man should be poor and despised any longer. Just let him get a pistol and rob a

train, and he will gain fame and fortune. THE President will certainly be here on the 22d unless one of the government wheels comes off or a linch-pin breaks.

CHICAGO is evidently going to make a determined effort to secure the world's fair lintors, the Barcan | made no such shipwreck of themselves | are in Iceland about seventy-five thousand | in 1892, and when that city does make a de-

termined effort it is very apt to win. If the fair comes west of New York, Chicago is the place for it, and New York will have to work hard to keep it from coming West.

THE mammoth scaffold in the Circle affords a splendid framework for an elaborate piece of decoration on the 22d. It might be made very beautiful and impressive.

If you are getting up a new flag there will be no impropriety in putting on forty two stars. The four new States will all be in before frost.

LAY in your decorations for the 22d early, and don't take the chances of an exhausted

TRAMP, tramp, tramp, the boys are march

ng, and will be here on the 22d, sure. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Which is the feminine gender, Ore or Ora? NEWPORT, Ind. READER. "Ora" is feminine; we know of no such proper name as "Ore."

BREAKFAST-TABLE CHAT.

In ancient times the male element in Nev England either combed its hair back wit no parting or parted it in the middle.

DR. JENNIE McCowen, of Davenport, Ia. has been elected a "fellow" of the Society of Science, Letters and Art of London. CHARLES SUMNER once said of Clar Barton: "She has the talent of a statesman the command of a general, and the heart and hand of a woman."

THE city of Paris will shortly offer a banquet to the mayors of the 36,000 communes of France. No less than 16,000 guests, no more than 25,000, are expected.

Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, remains in good health. His recovery, in Europe from a severe attack of liver trouble, was remarkable. He is now very careful in his habits, and looks forward to ten years more

KING HUMBERT has a phonograph into which he talks when he is absent from the Queen. A special messenger carries it to the Queen, and returns it with what she has to say. Naturally, the special messenger is sworn to confidence.

ENGLISH society is making an attempt to introduce a new dance, on this plan: Four paces are made as though a march were inended, and then each gentleman embraces his lady and waltzes with her for four bars, then resuming pacing. Repeat.

MR. GLADSTONE defines his domestic policy as follows: "Whenever my wife insists submit: whenever I insist she submits We never discuss family affairs at the table and if anything unpleasant occurs during the evening we never refer to it till next

KING LEOPOLD, of Belgium, is not onl the sworn enemy of tobacco, but he is vegetarian, dislikes music, and is the em bodiment of other eccentricities. One of these is an aversion to wearing his hat in the open air, as he believes the action of the wind on his head is beneficial.

MR. L. Z. LEITER, of Washington, ha made an offer of \$510,000 for the Gardner Brewer estate, at the lower end of Bellevu avenue, Newport. The estate, which contains thirteen acres, has a water front, but 1 the house has been built many years. The offer is by all odds the biggest ever made for a Newport "cottage."

SIR EDWARD WATKIN proposes, if ever he gets his channel tunnel cut throughand that's a big, big if—to run trains direct from London to Gibraltar, transfer cars by boat to Tangier, and thence along the north coast of Africa, through Egypt, down the Persian gulf to Kurrachee, and so on to Calcutta, without change of cars.

THERE is in England an organization called the League of the Thimble, who badge is a pair of tiny silver scissors, thimble, and a threaded needle. It is a so ciety of gentlewomen who make it the object to help poor needle-women to ge work. The Princess of Wales and also t Princess Christian are greatly interested in the society.

THE latest portrait of Mr. Gladstone, by Millais, shows the statesman's great age clearly. The eyes, although lustrous as old, have a dreamy, far-away look; the lines of four score years have overrun the face; the mouth is sunken; the attitude is that of one failing fast. Mr. Gladstone looks so only when he is much fatigued: perhaps sitting for this portrait greatly

PASTEUR, in reply to the overly tenderhearted who complain of vivisection by him, reminds them that every animal use is put under chloroform before the slight est operation is performed on it, and to assure them that he is not cruel, writes: "The suffering of an animal affects me so much that I would never shoot a bird, and the cry of a wounded skylark pierces me to the

THE New York Times says Jefferson Da vis, having become dissatisfied with his profits upon his book, "The Rise and Fall the Southern Confederacy," has had a pute with the publishers of the world Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., as to the amount due him. The firm has made a proposition to refer the question to arbitrators, and Mr. Davis has accepted this offer. The pab-lishers say that the sale of the book is con-

fined almost exclusively to the South. COMMODORE ELBRIDGE T. GERRY has bad reputation among stenographers. Th other day, when he testified in the Kemmler reference case, the official stenographer got close to him so as to catch his words with the least possible difficulty. He began talking slowly, but when Mr. Cockran got at him and the yachtsman-lawyer chilanthropist became warmed up in the defense of the electrical execution law. rattled off his sentences at an amazing rate. count showed that he spoke at stretches at the rate of over three hundred words

THE most extravagant instance of literary-relic worship on record is said to be that of an Englishman of letters, who wears constantly round his neck a portion of Shelley's charred skull. It is inclosed a little gold casket. The bones of Victor Hugo are being turned into money, for among the relics exhibited to sight-seers at his former home is a huge tooth, with this inscription below: "Tooth drawn from V tor Hugo by the dentist, on Wednesday, 11th August, 1871, at Vianden, in the gardens of the house of Madame Koch, at 3 o'clock in

It seems to be pretty generally believed in theatrical circles that the superb health which formerly distinguished Mrs. Langtry has given way of late under the heavy strain of traveling through the country. Like Rosina Vokes and Mary Anderson. she has found the wear and tear of traveling through the provinces too much even for her robust constitution. It is said by theatrical men that the only actresses who can stand the really heavy and enervating work of theatrical tours through the West are women of the thin and wiry kind, such as Modjeska and Mrs. Potter. There is no doubt that the work is very exacting on constitutions that are not made of steel

GRANT used to chop cordwood in a peculiar way, says Judge Lanham in the St Louis Republic, cutting the tree all round instead of half-down on one side and then on the other, like the ordinary axman, While President be visited St. Louis, and I went with him to his farm, and passing the spot where he once chopped wood I said: General, the fellow who cut those stumps was a poor woodchopper, don't you think so?" The President replied with a sigh: "That might be true, Judge; but, tell the truth, I was happier then than now. I cut my wood, hauled it to the city. got my price for it, returned to my family and was happy; but now the burden of a Nation is on me, and I know no rest. Those were happy days, Judge."

FRANCOIS MILLET, the eldest son of the great Millet, and himself a painter, tells this story of the famous "Angelus." "It was thirty-four years ago. My father had not succeeded in selling the picture. He could hardly show it to any one. Nobody wanted it. One day, however, an American amateur made an offer, which my father ac-

cepted, only too happy at the prospect of receiving some money; but on the next day he received a letter from this gentleman telling him that, having reflected, he would not buy the picture, as it was too small for the price. At last my father sold it for 1.800 francs." The money paid at one time and another for the painting shows how it has grown valuable with age. It was sold first by Millet to Alfred Feydeau for \$360, by Feydean in 1870 for \$600, and was bought not long afterward by Van Pract for \$1,000. He tired of it because every visitor stopped before "The Angelus" and murmured, "You can actually hear the bell." This in time so irritated the owner that he exchanged it with John W. Wilson for another work by Millet. It was of Wilson that Secretan bought "The Angelus" for \$32,000, and now the last price it fetched was \$110,600.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

His Special Relations to Indiana Teachers-Practical Man, Not a Theorist.

Probably no appointment made by Presi dent Harrison has given more satisfaction than that of Mr. Harris, as Commissioner of Education. While credited to Massachusetts, Mr. Harris is really a Western man, though it is trifling to hold so cosmopolitan a character to any one locality.

Mr. Harris is of Puritan descent. He was educated at the Andover Preparatory School and Yale College. Disheartened with the trivialities of college life, which he had essentially outgrown, he went to St. Louis in 1857, and progressed to the position of city superintendent in 1867.

As an educator he became known through his annual reports, without which no educational library is regarded complete, and the Journal of Speculative Philosophy. which he has edited for twenty-two years. The latter is the only journal of the kind in the English language. Extensive extracts from the St. Louis reports have been published in England, Germany and France.

After over ten years in the superintendency, Professor Harris resigned and went to Europe to prosecute further his philosophical researches. The ovation tendered him by the citizens upon his departure has | the palace, but that officer refused to surnever been paralleled for the love and spect shown a public educator. Besides a popular meeting and testimonials from educational, literary and philosophical societies, it took the substantial form of a gold medal and a thousand dollars in

For the last ten years Mr. Harris has been a resident of Concord, Mass., occupying the Bronson Alcott house. While in Concord he naturally took a part in the "Concord Movement," inaugurated by Alcott, Prescott and others, and culminating in the Summer School of Philosophy. This, though misunderstood and made the butt of ridicule by the press, was really a stand in opposition to a too materialistic philoso phy. Its work was mainly ethical and educative, and when it accomplished the pur pose of its existence, it vanished with

little ceremony as it appeared. Aside from numerous translations an critiques on speculative philosophy-the field in which Mr. Harris is best known abroad-numerous texts and essays or education have appeared from his pen. Notable among these are comments ac companying his translation of Rosencranz the most profound work on education issued in modern times, and much used as a text in higher educational circles. Mr. Harris's name stands first of the editors of the Appleton system of school readers, a series which shows his masterly hand through out the entire series.

diversion seems to be among the poets particularly Gothe, Dante and Shake speare. Probably no profounder analyses of Faust and the Divine Comedy have been presented to American audiences than those of Mr. Harris. A commentary on Dante will soon be issued from his pen. comprising an entire number of the Journal of Speculative Philosophy. He has also given a course of lectures upon the Italian painters in the Chautauqua architecture

and even as occult subjects as India philosophy and esoteric Buddhism. The vagaries of the latter, as they have a peared in England and New England, has publicly discussed, tossing lightly asid the thin garb of deceit and vanity in which charlatans and adventurers have attempt ed to disguise the essential spirit of th south Asiatic religions.

But the great work of Mr. Harris ha after all, been educational—an educator o educators. At the San Francisco meetin he carried the honors, and the daily in was for the departments in which Mr. Harris was to speak, and these were al ways crowded, though he covered the en tire field, from the kindergarten to the university curriculum. Though not a college graduate himself, he has blazed the line for the colleges to follow. When Yale gave him the degree of doctor of laws, the remark of the president that it was an honor to the college rather than to the man, received the assent of all who knew the re

Mr. Harris's renown as the American translator and exponent of the Hegelian system of philosophy, and particularly h residence in Concord, the home of trascene entalism, and consequent association with the Summer School of Philosophy has engendered the idea that he is a mere theorist and not a man of affairs. On the con trary, he is one of the most practical of men-like Mr. Emerson he has a Yankee capacity for affairs. While seeing education through the eyes of a psychologist no one has excelled him in putting theory into practice. This he did at St. Louis, and

this he will do for the Nation Statistics are by him turned into poetry as is illustrated in his essay on "The Righ of Property and the Ownership of Land read before the National Social Science As sociation at Saratoga, September, This essay amounts to a very kind, but complete and logical analysis and refutation of Henry George's (and also Herbert Spencer's) theory that private property in land is wrong. The essay is backed up by an exhaustive study of the census reports of all modern nations.

A word may be said here in regard to M Harris's connection with Indiana, and es pecially with Indianapolis. For fifteen years Mr. Harris has been a personal power in educational movements in this State This was brought about through his friend ship with those educational transcendent alists. George Brown, Mr. Shortridge and Superintendent Jones, of the State Norma School, and Lewis Jones, of this city, who induced him to give a series of talks and studies in Terre Haute and Indianapolis before those few teachers whose menta tendencies lay along the lines indicated in the Journal of Speculative Philosophy Thus was the pollen of this fertilizing genius spread about; it has resulted first theoretical, and then, of course, in practical good. Formal courses of lectures have been given by Mr. Harris to the teach ers of Indianapolis, of Terre Haute and to the students of the State University. Par lor lectures in this city, to invited circles have been given on "Faust," "Wilhel Meister," the "Divine Comedy," "Michael "Raphael," "Esoteric Buddhism "Architecture" and these varied topics have be set forth with sympathy and power. Mr. Harris speaks in these parlor lectures from brief notes in a hesitating way, and continnes till a late hour, when questions and

discussions are in order. He is now in Europe for two or three months, where attention will be given to the educational features of the Paris exposition. He will then doubtless formulate his observations in a report, and will commence the active duties of his new position. the most important in many respects that fall to the lot of any bureau in the Department of the Interior. His management of this great trust will be kindly watched by over fifty thousand teachers in this land who already recognize in him not only a friend, but the acknowledged leader in education in the United States.

Not a Slur.

Boston Transcript. People who think that it is a slur on President Harrison to speak of him as the grand-son of his grandfather forget that it is pointless, unless it be an offense to be a suc-

HAWAIIAN INSURRECTION

Fuller Particulars of the Futile Attempt to Overthrow Kalakaua's Government.

The Rebellion Was Planned and Led by Two Students, Educated at Government Expense -Several Rebels Killed and Wounded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10 .- The steamer Alameda, that arrived last evening from Australia, brings news of the daring although futile insurrection that broke out in Honolulu, Tuesday, July 30. Two halfbreed Hawaiians, namedRobert W. Wilcox and Robert Boyd, who had been sent at government expense to be educated at an Italian military school, had been plotting insurrection for some time, but-rumors that were current were little heeded until the movement culminated in an armed band of about 130 natives marching from Palama to Honolulu, two miles, and securing an entrance to the palace grounds in Honolulu. All was quiet during the night, although in most of the native houses lights were seen burning at midnight. About 1 A. M. an unusual number of natives and Chinamen were seen on the streets, as if something very uncommon was about to happen, but while people went to bed as usual, the rebel rioters formed at Palama, and about 3 A. M. Tuesday, marched from that suburb to the city. arriving at the Manka gate of the palace at 4 A. M. They knocked at this gate and demanded admittance. When, after some parleying, they entered the grounds upopposed, the Palama rioters were joined by other squads from the street and other localities, and at one time the rebels upon the palace grounds must have numbered

The King was absent from the palace as the time the alarm was given. He was telephoned for. The royal party then hastened to the King's boat, where they remained during the day, guarded by a dozen of the household troops. Meanwhile the rebels summoned Lieutenant Parker to surrender render. The general alarm was spreads throughout the city by means of the teleone, and the Honolulu Rifles were immediately ordered to report at their armories. There was a great deal of excitement, especially among the Portuguese and Chinese. A number of families fled to the top of the hill, and a few ladies took refuge in the American legation, where a corps of marrines from the United States steamer Adams was stationed. A cabinet counci was held, and with the three ministers present were convened the American, British, French and Portuguese commisand also Captain Woodward, United States steamer Adams. The Cabinet decided to demand the surrender of Wilcox. S. M. Damon was appointed to carry out the demand but his mission proved to be unsuccessful. Several shots had now been exchanged on both sides. By 11 A. M. the rioters had all taken shelter in a house termed the Bungalow, situated in the palace grounds, while the Honolulu Rifles had secured a position of vantage within range. Shells were fired from both sides at intervals. Finally a corps of government volunteers began hurling giant-powder bombs at the Bungalow. About this time thirty or more rioters surrendered, one of whom had been fatally shot. Early in the skirmish, Robert Boyd chief lieutenant of Wilcox, was severely wounded in two places. It is stated that Wilcox shot two of his men who were about to desert. While this bombardment against the Bungalow lasted, sharpshooters from the opera-house kept up a steady and furious fusillade, until, finally, after hours of bombardment, the rioters rushed from the building waving a white sheet upon a

pole, and shouting "Peace;" "Surrende The gates were thrown open and a force of volunteers entered and took the whole of the rioters prisoners. Among those opposed to the rioters the only serious casualty was a wound in the shoulder, received Lieut. Parker. On the side of the rioters there were seven natives killed and twelve wounded, several seriously; An armed patrol was organized to watch the city during the fight and afterwards was composed of Honolulu Rifles, bluejackets and marines from the United States steamer Adams and citizen volunteers as special constables, be-

There were plans of a programme said to have been formed by Wilcox in the rash riot that he made. One report was to the effect that he intended to secure the person of King Kalakaua, compel him to abdicate in favor of his sister Liliuokalani, heir apparent, and demand a new constitution and a new Cabinet. Honolulu papers state this was probably the plan proposed either in whole or in a modified form, but matters were kept so very secret that the exact reasons are yet unknown. The opera-house, palaces, government buildings and many private dwellings were more or less dam-

Kalakua Displeased. SAN FRANCISCO. Aug. 10 .- The following letter, signed by a member of King Kalakua's

aged by bombs.

household, has been received from Honolulu; "H. W. Severance, Esq., arrived in Honoluli by steamer Australia, to assume the office of akua declined to give interview. His Majesty also refused to accept him as consul-general, and only yielded to his Ministers under protest, say-The reason given by his Majesty for his action is that Mr. Severance was dismissed from office as Hawaiian consul in San Francisco for cause. His Majesty feels that Mr. Severance's appointment marks a lack of courtesy on the part of the been duly recognized as United States consul-

general, and an official notice to that effect ap-

pears in a Honolulu newspaper.

Faithful Officers in the Civil War. Prof. Shaler, in North American Review. The surprising part of our civil war-per-

haps the most surprising feature in that marvelous contest-was that from the beginning to the end there is no case in which an officer of any grade is known to have gone over to the enemy. Desertions of private soldiers from one side to the other were relatively rare. There were occasional cases in which men forced into the army on either side took the first chance which offered to range themselves in the army to which their principles attracted I have been unable to find a case in which such action was ever taken by any military unit-a company, regiment of larger corps. Although, under the sting of defeat, a number of our officers of the federal army were accused of half-heartedness or treachery, the sober verdict of history has always been in their favor. It was the most satisfactory feature of our civil war that in the worst mischances of lost battles and unsuccessful campaigns the men never lost their confidence in the moral integrity of their chiefs. Although in the curious freedom of speech which characterized our armies the men frequently condemned their leaders as fools, they never seemed to question the trustworthiness of their motives.

Strength of the German Army. Karl Blind, in North American Review

By the new law, owing to the recent threatening aspect of the European situation in the East and West, the standing army of Germany has been brought up to upward of 500,000 men-or 550,000, if the men on leave, liable to immediate recall are added. In case of war, this body can be brought up, by calling in the first reserves, to upward of 1,050,000 meu. For operative purposes a further addition of upward of 1,310,000 men may be made through the Landwehr. If the supplementary reserve is put on its legs, this would give a further force of 1,465,000, in round numbers, 2,800,000 men But if the Landstrum also were called out, nearly 6,500,000 men would be under arms! The prospect is a saddening one. At Germany's eastern flank, however, Russia professes to be able to raise an army of 10,000,000 men. On Germany's western flank, France may call out more than 4,000,000. Being between two powers of historically aggressive character, Germany cannot disarm before the others do, though the heaviness of the armor presses on her most weightily. It is for her a question of national existence or ex-

Cool "Fad" for Hot Weather.

San Francisco Chronicle. The off season in Washington seems ex-tremely favorable to the growth and devel-opment of fads and notions, and among the latest schemes is one for the transplanting of the entire population of Iceland, some 75,000 in number, to the most hospitable portion of Alaska.